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**H.P. SAUCE**

## BLACK OUT

LONDON  
7.07 p.m.—7.18 a.m.  
PLYMOUTH  
7.21 p.m.—7.31 a.m.  
BIRMINGHAM  
7.12 p.m.—7.23 a.m.  
Supplied by Anglo-American Association

No. 3200 62nd Year  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1943

OVER 3,000,000 CERTIFIED SALE

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Kitchen  
Utensils easily  
**ONE-O-ONE**  
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# First Army Throw Back Enemy Assaults On Bizerta Front

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Stalingrad: Goebels

Admits All

**HILLER  
FOOLED BY  
STALIN'S  
GENIUS**

Zurich, Saturday.

GOEBBELS, four weeks after the collapse of the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad, has at last put together a story to explain this and subsequent German defeats.

It is given by the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss "Neue Zürcher Zeitung," who quotes two semi-official German spokesmen, one of them Col. Preu, writing in the "Völkischer Beobachter," the official organ of the Nazi Party.

Here are the main reasons for the Russian successes:

(1) The winter came too soon; (2) Russian "elastic strategy" at Stalingrad;

(3) Large Russian reserves and new equipment;

(4) Failure of the German "hedgehog" system; and (5) Strategic errors.

The Russian offensive, said one spokesman, caught the Germans in positions unsuitable for defence. Winter started before the Germans had reached their appointed winter quarters.

It added that the Germans felt the loss of the Caucasus and the loss of the Caucasus.

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BY OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

SIGNS were growing yesterday that the Axis forces in Tunisia have been badly spreaded as a result of Rommel's defeat at the Kasserine gap. They are now fighting for time to regroup in order to defend the vital Axis "waist" from Gafsa to the sea.

Attacks which the Axis

launched yesterday in Northern Tunisia were probably intended to keep the Allies occupied while Rommel made his escape to good defensive positions.

He lost 76 tanks in the 11-day battle.

His retreat he is adopting his usual tactics of blowing up bridges, railways and towns.

But the Allies are keeping hard on his heels.

The four of Kasserine have been recaptured by the Americans, Shaita, 20 miles to the east.

Other Allied forces are moving on Fezzan, which Rommel is moving on Fezzan.

Air reconnaissance shows that the Axis is attempting to pull back to Sidi Bou Zid—whence he started—last week.

But Rommel, of all men, knows that a retreating army cannot stop just as it retreats and if it wants unless it has time to reorganize.

The Axis attack on the night intended to give Rommel breathing space, were made on a fifty miles front.

Six separate and apparently uncoordinated attacks were launched along the valley by about 12,000 men in the morning.

At point, they were all successfully repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. We took more than 500 prisoners.

Fighting is continuing, but the initial failure of von Arnim's assaults is believed to have removed any real threat to the First Army's positions.

The enemy's most northerly attack was in the Mateur-Bizerte valley, south-west of Bizerte, where the support of tanks hurriedly brought the enemy on a bulge in the front.

In one Axis attack seven of our tanks were destroyed.

Forward elements of the Eighth Army, pushing on with only slight opposition, now occupy positions immediately south of the Mareth Line.

Our guns are steadily softening up the front, and our bombs have attacked camps and enemy landing grounds in the area.

British reports last night spoke of considerable British concentrations on the front, and suggested that Montgomery's attack was near at hand.

British patrols, Axis reports added, were active in the salt lakes between the front and the sea.

This sector is claimed 23 Allied aircraft were shot down in the air.

The Allied commander, however, said that the Axis had no such gains, and that the Axis had no such gains.

All operations, which included the capture of the docks at Bizerte and Agadir, Sardinia.

The enemy lost three aircraft, a tank and a heavy gun.

Sicily was set on fire.

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